

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLIV. No. 7784.

號四月八十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

日七月六年子歲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

ADENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALZO, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. G. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W.M. WILM, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMADEU PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—SEAN & BLAKE, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

OBEYLOW.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colorado.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SATTE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEIJNSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE CRUZ, S. S. T. CHANTREY INCHBALD, Agent, Hongkong.

For the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, E. W. RUTTER, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 1, 1888. 1290

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undeclared Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 6th Instant.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, J. S. MOSES, L. P. POSECKER, E. A. SHEDS, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

Hongkong, July 28, 1888. 1291

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$7,569,000
Reserve Fund.....\$3,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. JOHN BELL IRVING.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, S. C. MICHAELSEN,
Esq.
W. G. BRODE, Esq.
H. L. DALBYMPLE, J. S. MOSES, Esq.
N. A. SHEDS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MCQUEEN,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Thomas L. FOX, Esq.
Manager, Ewen Cawson, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILL DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1888. 363

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank, marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 17, 1888. 310

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of August, at Twelve o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 27, 1888. 1243

The CARS RUN as follows between St. John's Place and VICTORIA GAP:

8 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

12 " 2 p.m. " half hour.

4 " 8 " quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

1 past 12 to 1 past 1, every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets may be obtained in the Cars.

GENTLEMEN are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the Middle Compartment.

Tickets for 30 trips up and 30 trips down.

First-class, at \$12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at \$8.50.

Five-Cent Coupons and REDUCED TICKETS may be obtained at the Office of the General MANAGERS.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, 50 & 52, Queen's Road, 28th July, 1888. 1254

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or

Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 26, 1888.

1254

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the

CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 11th (SATURDAY) to the 25th day of August next (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

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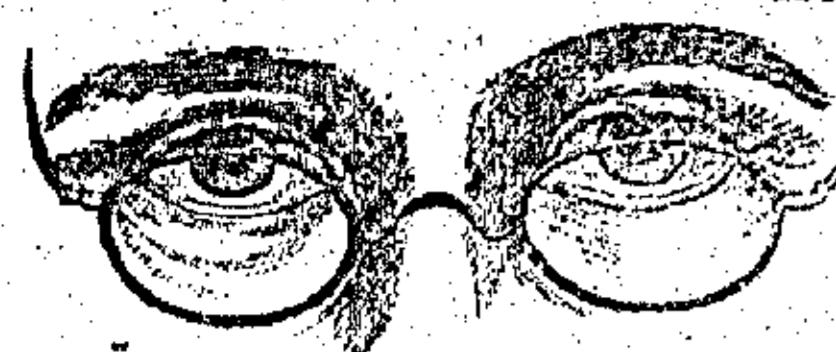
NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the

CORPOR

Intimations.

IMPAIRED VISION.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Are clear, cool, & preserving to the S...
MR. LAWRENCE is now in HONGKONG
and may be CONSULTED at the
HONGKONG HOTEL (Room No. 20),
daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

SPECTACLES VS. BLINDNESS.

Vision is justly described as the most important of our senses, and its loss is one of the greatest afflictions to which mankind is subject.

It is, therefore, of paramount importance that we should carefully use our sight whilst perfect, and that when, unfortunately, the help of Spectacles is felt to be necessary, the utmost care should be taken in the selection of them.

The late eminent Oculist, Dr. Soelberg Wells, testified that he had no hesitation in stating that the haphazard plan of selecting Spectacles—employed by some Opticians—was frequently attended by serious consequences; that eyes were often permanently injured, which might, by skilful adaptation of glasses, have been preserved for years.

S. R. Groom, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
Barrister-at-Law, Singapore.Writes—
I have used Glasses for twenty years, and have no hesitation in saying that, those supplied me by you are the best I have ever worn. I wear them with much satisfaction and comfort, and find the frames are especially convenient.To Messrs. LAWRENCE & Mayo,
Hotel D'Europe, Singapore.LAWRENCE & Mayo,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic
Surgeons in England and India)
Offices:—Old Bond Street, LONDON.
3 & 4, Hay Street, CALCUTTA.
22, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.
Hongkong, July 23, 1888. 1232CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.
ADMIRALTY AND IMRAY CHARTS.
NAUTICAL BOOKS.
ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
CHRISTIE & CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
in great variety.DIA MONDS
AND
DIAMOND JEWELLERY.
A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON
PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are
respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of
the Company's FOREMEN should be at
hand, Orders for REPAIRS (if sent to the
HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will
receive prompt attention).In the Event of Complaints being found
necessary, Communication with the Under-
signed is requested, when immediate steps
will be taken to rectify the cause of dis-
satisfaction.D. GILLIES,
Secretary,
Hongkong, August 25, 1888. 1488

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
MODERATE FEES.MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon-Dentist,
(FORMERLY APPRENTICE AND
TELLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)AT THE urgent request of his European
and American patients and friends,
has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly oc-
cupied by DR. ROGERS,

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.
See Address2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank,)
Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.NORTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1340

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George the First,
A.D. 1720.THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.THIS EVENING,
the 4th August, 1888.THE AMERICAN MUSICAL
COMEDY & OPERA COMPANY.Directors Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD,
John F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in

THE EVER SUCCESSFUL OPERA
BOUFOU.

CHARACTERS BY THE COMPANY.

GASPARD (THE MISER) Mr.

JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

NEXT WEEK PERFORMANCES

ON

MONDAY,

THURSDAY,

AND

SATURDAY.

Price 8s, 8s, and 8s.

Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's, Ltd.

All communication to PEMBERTON W.

WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, August 4, 1888. 1302

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA & TAMSUL

The Co.'s Steamship

Triton.

Captain HAMILTON, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on MONDAY, the 6th Instant, at

3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1888. 1302

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND

TAIWANFOO.

The Co.'s Steamship

Triton.

Captain HUNTER, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th Inst., at

noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1888. 1303

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for

any Debt contracted by the Officers or

Crew of the following Vessels, during

their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

ARON, Norwegian barque, Captain A.

CHRISTENSEN—Captain.

G. H. WAFFUS, British barque, Captain

CUMING—Butterfield & Swire.

NYL GIAU, British ship, Captain W. B.

BUTLER—Order.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Dorset, Captain

DANIEL, having arrived from the

above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

requested to send in their Bills of Lading to

the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods

from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the

Steamer will be at once loaded and stored at

Kowloon Godowns at Consignees' risk

and no Fire Insurance will be offered.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Under-signed on or before

the 14th Instant, or they will not be re-

cognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 4, 1888. 1304

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND

NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The Co.'s Steamship

General Werder,

Capt. W. VON SCHUCK-

MANN, will leave for the above Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th Instant.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 4, 1888. 1307

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGAI.

The Co.'s Steamship

Batten.

Captain R. SANDER, will

leave for the above place

about 24 hours after arrival with the outward

German Mail.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 4, 1888. 1308

NOTICE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND

NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The Co.'s Steamship

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Hongkong, August 4, 1888. 1307

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German Mail.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 4, 1888. 1308

NOTICE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGAI.

The Co.'s Steamship

TELEGRAMS.

(Via Southern Line.)

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL'.]

FRANCE AND ITALY IN AFRICA.

London, August 1st.

having at the money. As we said before Mr. Cooper does not state in his report what particular description of the separate system he means us to adopt. It exists under several modifications at Home. Under one system, which might be called the separate system pure and simple, kitchen or scullage water would pass down pipes leading into an open yard at the back or side of the house. This water along with a small portion of rain water would pass through a drain (having a small opening in the yard) into the common sewer, which of course would be very small compared with the present large sewers. When a large body of water came into the yard, it would not be able to find a passage down the small sewage drain, but would be thrown back into another opening in the yard, and would pass by another drain into the main flood drain. By this system each house would have to be connected with both the flood drain and the sewer, and consequently at least one new drain would have to be laid to every house. The present main drains would doubtless be kept for storm water and subsoil drainage, and the Colony would be called upon to supply new small sewers along all the public streets to take away the sewage. These small sewers could be fixed to the main flood drains either at the top or at the sides. It will be easily seen that the carrying out of this system would entail great expense both to householders and to the Colony. According to another system, which is to a certain extent a modification of the separate system, all the scullage water and rain water would go into one main drain. This drain at certain intervals, which would have to be calculated, would communicate by a small passage with what is called an intercepting sewer. Large bodies of water flowing down pipes have a greater velocity than smaller bodies of water. Consequently when there was a flood the big volume of the water would flow past the openings along the main drain to the sea. During the dry season, however, the scullage water would fall into the small intercepting sewer and would pass along it. This system would not necessitate the construction of new house drains, but it would entail the laying down of two new systems of pipes in the streets, the cost of which would be very large.

Now the question which is laid before the Colony, or which ought to have been laid before the Colony months ago, is: Are the existing drains on the old system, with a liberal supply of water from Tytan, sufficient for our wants and capable of being rendered with proper ventilation free from danger to the health of Hongkong? At present the old drains are not thoroughly self-cleansing except in the upper regions. There is no proper disconnection and ventilation, and the drainage of a large area sometimes goes into a drain not fit to take it. In some cases there is practically only one opening at the top, through which all the gases escape for the benefit of the houses on the upper levels. There is therefore a great deal to be done in the way of ventilation to render the present sewers comparatively innocuous. Ventilating pipes would have to be laid from the drains to the top of the houses, to discharge the foul air over our heads, and ventilation or trapping would have to be effected at every connection. Of course the new system of sewers would also require to be properly ventilated. As it is clear that in any case the Colony will have to pay a considerable sum for improvements in the way of drainage, it seems to be the opinion of Mr. Price and his henchmen that we had better change our system altogether and try something new. If we are to spend \$100,000 we might as well spend \$500,000 in practically what they argue. They have, however, first to prove that their new system will not only be gain but that the gain will be so decided as to compensate for the expense which will be entailed in revolutionizing our present system. Until lately the Surveyor General thought all would be right when the Tytan water was got. He appears to have received startling evidence that he was altogether on the wrong track, and without telling the Colony anything about it he wheeled right about. We hope the ratemakers, even though a little late in the day, will demand an account of how their money is being applied. They ought to be told the exact condition of the present drains, how much it will take to put them right, and what will be the probable cost of the new scheme. The Colony has hitherto sought vain for this information. What enlightenment there might be in the Fever Commission's report is suppressed or at least is not made public. After all our talk of advancement, it appears that the head of a department is allowed to do as he likes with the public funds, without control from Governor or Council, and is quite capable of making a tool of the body which is supposed to look after the public health of the Colony. We could imagine the grin of satisfaction there would have been on this official's face, if he had got his drainage bye-laws passed as he drafted them and had left the members with the same idea as Mr. Humphreys—that they were not at all committed to the separate system, and that the bye-laws only mentioned it as a contingency that might occur in the future. He would then have felt himself free to push on his plans and would have allowed the members to awake to what was going on when he had got his new hobby all completed, and was in need of a vote of money to pay the expenses.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSE SUZ CANAL.
NEWARK BOUND.—Gen. June 12; Am-
phitheatre, Hampshire; 16; Cobham, Suf-
folk; Sunbury, July 1; Padstow, 1;
Bentley, Eddington, 20; Beaconsfield, Mid-
Somerset, 26; Cleverley, 27; Glenorchy, Ti-
ffey, 27; Breconshire, Jason, Ilfracombe,
Aberystwyth, 31.

HOMEBURN BOUND.—Leicester, July 20;
Fordingbridge, 24; Doncast., Penrithshire;
Norwich, Glastonbury, 27; Glenorchy, Ti-
ffey, 28; Beaconsfield, Jason, Ilfracombe,
Aberystwyth, 31.

The steamer *Pedasian*, with the Envoys of
the Mail of July 6th, left Singapore on
Tuesday, the 8th July, at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about
Sunday, the 5th August. This packet
brings replies to letters despatched
from Hongkong on May 24.

The Canadian Pacific Line steamer *Zembla*
left Yokohama on the 1st August for
Hongkong, and may be expected here
on or about the 7th Aug.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd's S. S. Co.'s
steamship *Bayer*, with the next outward
German Mail, dated Berlin, 10th
July, left Singapore on Friday, the
3rd inst., at daylight, and may be ex-
pected here on or about Tuesday, the
7th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Line steamer *Port
Adelaide* left Vancouver for Hongkong
via Japan on the 20th July.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Stentor*, from
Liverpool, left Singapore on the 1st
Aug., and may be expected here on or
about the 6th Aug.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenorchy*, from
London, left Singapore on the 31st
July, and may be expected here on or
about the 7th Aug.

The Shio Line steamer *Cardsigashire* left
Singapore on the 3rd Aug., and may be
expected here on or about the 6th Aug.

The Anglo-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s
steamship *Maria Theresa*, with cargo of
the disabled steamer *Med* on board,
left Columbus for this port on the 31st
July, and may be expected here on or
about the 13th Aug.

ORDER OF CHORAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S
CATHEDRAL.—10TH SUNDAY AFTER
TRINITY.

Matins.—Voluntary, Melody, Reinald;

Venite, Russell; Psalms, Barnby,

Gas & Foster; Te Deum, Turle,

In Flat; Jubilate, Ayrton; Athene,

O'Saviour of the World; Kyrie,

Froehmanta, No. 12; Hymn, 277;

Offertory, 310; Voluntary, Interlude,

Evensong.—Voluntary, Andante, Silas;

Psalmus, Macfaren & Hopkins; Mag-

nificent & Nunz Dimitis, Parisian Tunes

(Slater); Hymns, 260, 235 & 22; Vo-

luntary, Funeral March (written for a

Military Band), Mendelssohn.

About five o'clock the s. s. *Gaelic*, with the
American mail, had signalled twenty miles
off. The vessel had not arrived in the har-
bour when we went to press.

The Fire Brigades were aroused about half-
past one this morning by the alarm bells,
it having been reported that a fire was
raging in Wing Lok Street. It was found
to be a false alarm.

DIVINE SERVICE FOR SEAMEN.—On Sunday
morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the
steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will
call alongside any vessel hoisting code
portion C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m.
service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church—
returning at about 12.20.

LI KAI, building contractor, was brought
before Mr. Wodehouse in the Police Court
to-day, at the instance of Mr. J. J. Cleri-
hy, Inspector of Nuisances, on a charge of
obstructing the flow of rain drainage in
Pound Lane by having placed a large quantity
of stones in the side channel thereto. A
fine of \$10 was imposed.

Li Aning, cook, who was sentenced by
Mr. Sercombe Smith on the 30th ult. to six
months' hard labour for an alleged assault
upon an informer, and whose case was re-
heard yesterday at the request of Mr. Web-
ber, was to-day discharged, his Worship
stating that he did not consider the evidence
against defendant absolutely conclusive.

MONDAY being a general holiday the Stamp
Office will be closed. The Post Office will
be open from 7.30 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to
5 p.m. The drop box will be open all day.
Deliveries will be made morning and evening.
No mail extras will be issued. Should it be found necessary to alter the
above arrangements on account of the de-
parture of the English mail for Shanghai, due
notices will be given.

At the instance of Mr. H. Collins, Chief
Officer, s.s. *Cicero*, a seaman named Lai
Aki was brought before Mr. Wodehouse, in
the Police Court to-day, charged with dis-
obedience of lawful orders. The complainant
said he saw defendant bring on board
Cicero yesterday morning three tins
containing 300 tael of prepared opium.
There were strict orders against any of the
crew bringing either prepared or raw opium
on board, and the prisoner was made aware
of these orders. It was necessary to be
very particular about these orders. The ship
was going either to Saigon or Singapore, and in each case the Captain would
be liable to a heavy penalty for having
opium on board. The defendant's wage
was \$18 per month. No defence was
made. His Worship passed sentence of
four weeks' hard labour.

The N.C. Daily News says.—The cere-
mony of presenting the final certificates of
comptency in medicine and surgery to Dr.
M. S. Chinese students, was to take place
publicly in the Municipal Board Room on
Wednesday, 1st August, at 4.30 p.m. Mr.
A. G. Wood, the Chairman of the Municipal
Council, will present the certificates, and it
is expected that the local foreign officials,
and H.E. Kung, Taotsi, will attend.
There will be a drill of the Ambulance
Detachment in the compound, a very interest-
ing spectacle.

UN LETNG and Un Ngan, two coolies, were
being wore brought before Mr. Wodehouse,
in the Police Court to-day, charged with
having been on board the S.S. *Taotsi* for
an unlawful purpose. A Chinese constable
who arrested the defendants said they told
him they had come on board to see one of
the firemen. It turned out, however, that
none of the firemen knew them. The Chi-
nese passengers had all been inspected
when the ship were found, and the ship
was about to sail for Singapore. The con-
stable added that the men were in the
habit of boarding ships bound for Singa-
pore. His Worship fined each of the de-
fendants \$10, with the alternative of 14
days' hard labour.

[This telegram certainly does not read
well. It is difficult to suppose that Parsons
would be angry at French designs on Tri-
poli. The anger is more likely to be about
Italian designs.]

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That if Hongkong does not obtain, say
within the present century, a reasonably
efficient system of drainage, it will not be
on account of a dearth of documents, or
from any stringent economy in official
stationery.

That the Report of the Sanitary Surveyor

on the separate system of drainage brings
to mind painful recollections of delaying
discussions which in years gone by went

with the names of the 'separate' system

and the 'dry-earth' system.

That Mr. Cooper's report may be very lucid

document, but a daundreat like myself

himself appears signify to fail in making

any application of knowledge gained else-
where to the peculiar requirements of

Hongkong Sanitation.

That if the report be an unabridged record
of what the Sanitary Surveyor has to tell

the Sanitary Board, then the sooner Mr.

Cooper supplements that record with

practical suggestions the better will it be
for all parties concerned.

That if it be admitted that the subject of

vaccination is one which belongs to the

Sanitary Board, surely it must follow that

the system of drainage to be adopted, pub-
lic as well as private, is essentially a

matter for the special consideration of

Mr. Francis and the local Board of Health.

That now that Mr. Francis and Dr. Ho Kai

the protesters, have gone up, and their

opponents have 'climbed down,' it may

be necessary to look carefully into this

question of what style of drains have to

be connected with private premises.

That the public will now look to the

Sanitary Board, as a body, and not to the

Public Works Department, for enlighten-
ment and guidance upon such vital points

as these.

That, assuming that the system of public

drainage is changed, and the miles upon

miles of new drains (mentioned by Mr.

Price as having been reconstructed) have

been dug up and re-made, the drains of

existing buildings will very speedily show

unsanitary conditions and manifest de-
fects.

That whether these fresh connections will

have to be made at the expense of the

house-owner or of the Government, the

cost will be very considerable, and the

most ample discussion must first be given

to the new proposals.

That as Mr. Francis and Dr. Ho Kai have

done good service in preventing the

Sanitary Board from doing things in the

wrong way, I hope they will prove them-
selves to be equally useful in pushing on

the good work when the Board get on the

proper track.

That every day furnishes painfully con-
vincing proofs that the present congested

condition of Chinese Society, in their

own particular quarter, and also in

quarters which ought to be reserved for

others—is pregnant with danger to the

lives of the less-instantly-living portion

of the community.

That this is a state of things which the

Sanitary Board, in all likelihood, only

increases.

That the philanthropic Praya Extension

Scheme will, in all likelihood, only

further increase the much-to-be-dreaded

congestion.

That the proper remedy is a good sys-
tem of trans with workmen's trains,

augmented, if necessary, by steam

ferries.

That the bulk of the coolie population

night, with great benefit to themselves

and much to the satisfaction of their

present neighbours, be then relegated to

THE BUSTLE.

Oh, the blooming, bounding bustle,
The bounding, leaping bustle,
That the maid of fashion wears:

How it quakes and quivers and quivers,
How it oscillates and shivers.
How it shocks all modest ladies
When in public it appears.

When extended and expanded
As by fashion is demanded,
I think if you are candid
With me you will agree,
That this absurd illusion
Is a snare and a delusion
And conducive to confusion
In a very high degree.

HOW SAM PENNELL RAN AWAY.

BY PAUL PAYNTOR.

'Sam Pennell, hold out your hand.' The pretty schoolma'am was pale, but firm, and when Sam Pennell clutched his hands defiantly behind him, she seized one arm in a quick, strong, grasp, drew the doubled-up tailor toward her and wrapped the knuckles so sharply with the ruler that Sam howled pain and spread out his palm.

'That will do,' said Miss Rose. 'You may take your seat.'

Instead of taking his seat, Sam Pennell, with the hot tears scorching his eyes and a flaming soul that seemed to burn through his jacket, bolted for the door, slammed it in the teacher's face and started hither and thither the tailor toward the pupils. It was his first punishment before the school, and it seemed more than he could stand. 'I'll never go back now,' he sobbed convulsively. 'If they try to make me, I'll run away.'

He lay down under the shade of the cool wood and cried until his fountain of tears dry. The leaves made a pleasant sound in the wind, the birds sang softly, and before Sam knew it, worn out by his emotions, he had fallen asleep. It was nearly mid-afternoon when he awoke. At first he was utterly bewildered. Then the circumstances of the morning came rushing back in a bitter tide, and he realized that he was in some sense an outlaw and a fugitive from justice. 'I'll go home, anyway,' he said to himself, 'and see what the folks say. Perhaps they haven't heard anything about it. Besides, I'm awfully hungry.'

A few minutes later a hatless, tear-stained little fellow crept into the shed of Farmer Pennell's rambling old house. The kitchen door was open, and Sam stuck in his head and looked around.

'That you, Sam Pennell?' came a sharp voice from the 'buttery.' 'It's good you've got home. Your father's not in the meadow back of the barn and wants to see you. No, sir, you don't get any dinner to-day.'

So Cousin Betta had told on him. Sam more than half expected it. Betta didn't like Sam very well. Big girl cousins seldom do like little boy cousins—and often with very good reason.

Poor, hungry Sam slunked out into the orchard. The invitation to meet his father in the 'meadow' he understood perfectly well. He had kept such engagements before, and always regretted. Besides, fronting in front of a strap on an empty stomach was too exhausting to go through. His mind was made up in a moment. He would run away from Woodsville and go to the city. There he would rapidly become rich, would be nominated as candidate for the Presidency of the United States and elected by a rousing majority. His first official act would be to close the pretty school teach and order out the State militia to raze the old-time house to the ground. He would then leap coals of fire upon his father's head by making him Minister to England. Louis' programme was made out in a flash. All that remained to do was to put it into execution.

Staffing his pockets with apples, he climbed the fence and started for the railroad track, carefully keeping a row of elms between himself and the meadow back of the barn. The dear old house-dog, half blind with age, came nosing along his track. Sam hung around the old fellow's neck for a minute, kissed him on the curly head, and then with an aching heart drove him back to the house.

A freight train was just passing when Sam reached the railroad. The locomotive was puffing up-grade very slowly, and Sam waited until the last freight car came along, when he made a spurt as fast as his short legs could carry him, caught hold of the climbing-iron, and swung himself up. As the last yellow head appeared over the top of the car a brakeman sang out—'Hi, young man! The Inter-State Commerce law's gone into operation.'

'What's that?' piped back Sam, breathlessly, seating himself on the end of the car.

'No more free rides for directors.'

'But I ain't a director,' objected Sam.

'Then you must be the president?'

'No, not yet,' replied Sam, modestly, 'but I expect to be. That's what I'm going to the city for.'

'I suppose I am,' replied Sam, sadly.

'Where do you live? That's father out in the meadow, or the load of hay?'

'What's the difficulty between you and the old gentleman—incompatibility of temperament?'

Sam looked up in astonishment. Even the pretty schoolma'am had never used such big words. 'No,' he answered respectfully. 'It's not so bad as that. It's nothing but a snarl.' 'Oh!' exclaimed the brakeman, laughing. 'I have heard of such cases before. Now, young man, if my advice is worth anything, you will go back to the strap just as soon as you can get off this train without breaking your neck. There's another up-grade just beyond Purryville Station, where you can drop off, apples and all, and I won't charge a cent for helping you. I'm on the strap boys myself, and I tell you it felt mighty nice after I had been away from home for six weeks.'

'Did you run away?' asked Sam, offering the brakeman an apple.

'Yes, I did; and I was better off than you are, too—for I had a hat.'

'What did you do when you got to the city?' persisted Sam, with intense interest.

'I got a first-class job at starting that lasted me as long as I was willing to keep the place. Did you ever try starting?'

'I begin to feel a little that way now,' admitted Sam, seriously.

'Well, you will feel more so the farther you travel away from the strap—take my word for that. What did you expect to do in the city, anyway?'

Sam began to wave a little. 'I—I expected to make lots of money and get to be President of the United States.'

'That all?'

'Yes—'

'You are too modest by half. Most fellows want to be grand-boys, twenty-five cents a day, and sleep in a box—that is, after they get to the city. But very few of them succeed to that extent.'

Sam dropped his apple and sat buried in deep thought for several minutes. Finally

he looked up and asked: 'How far are we from the up-grade?'

'About a mile. Here's the station.'

'Well,' said Sam. 'I've about made up my mind to go off. You haven't got an old nutty slice of bread or a hard doughnut, have you?'

'No,' laughed the brakeman, 'but I've got some hom sandwiches and gingerbread in my pall. Sit still and hang on tight.'

The brakeman ran forward to the locomotive and presently returned with a big slice of gingerbread and two sandwiches. 'Give me your apples,' he said, 'and put these in your pocket. Here's the up-grade; Good-bye. Mind my word and stick by the strap.'

Lato in the evening Sam Pennell put in an appearance at the old farmhouse. As he stuck his early head in at the kitchen door, a pair of warn, motherly arms went around his neck and a trembling voice exclaimed: 'Sam Pennell, you don't know how you frightened me, and your father's most wild. He's out in the woods with a lantern now. You poor, hungry child! There sit down and eat while I blow the horn.'—Detroit Free Press.

IN A MAIL BAG.

By H. S. KELLER.

'See here, will you please be so kind as to move away? Don't hang up so close to me, you black-bordered envelope.'

'Excuse me. I feel so badly that I hardly know what I am doing. I know not to like my company; nobody does. I don't blame them. I am sorry. You look happy, you dainty pink envelope, sealed with blue wax. Blue wax is the symbol of love, is it not?'

'Yes, true. Love true and pure as the skies, and as enduring. I am a love letter.'

And the pink envelope faintly gleamed with the blue of its sealed kisses. It bore the smell of forget-me-nots, and its pretty direction was as fine and perfect as copperplate. Truly it had a right to glow and throb—for it was love that kindled its warmth and sent a thrill through its every fibre.

'Als! I carry a sad message to a far-off home.'

'What is it? Tell me. Love, you know, is very curious, and—my pretty lady never sent such a letter as I am before in all her life. Tell me your secret and I will tell you mine.'

'Stop that nonsense; you two there in the corner of the bag, can't you?'

'Who are you?' asked the love letter quickly. It was such a happy, giddy thing that it could afford to brave and face even a business-like envelope with the picture of a mighty structure in one corner.'

'Well, I'm a full-grown business-letter, and I'm on my way to tell a man that our firm cannot give him any more credit. I'm tired of hearing you two in the corner gabbling, and I wish you would quit it at once.'

'Love and death, my friend sir, are so closely allied that even the commonest of us ought to consider and have patience.'

'Well, well, who spoke in that dear tone?'

'I come from a great poet. He is a leader of mankind. He helped to free the slaves; and he done much good in this great world.' He is now an old, white-haired man; and he sits in the golden sun set of life, respected, beloved and esteemed by the whole world. He has written his name upon the page of time, and all the ages to come will never erase that name. He is known as Whittier.'

And for a brief period, the mail was silent. It was great company—they—thus—a wonderful, mysterious, different, queer and curious missives were. The dainty pink envelope letter moved against the black-bordered one. The one carrying a sad, sad message to someone faraway. The stern business-like letter with never a word or line of rhythm in it lay side by side with a common envelope bearing a poem fresh from the hands and brain and heart and soul of one of the purest singers God ever gave the divine gift of poetry to. And then another voice broke the stillness and the rest shuddered as they heard its rough, brutal tones.

'And if ye air keorful, pard, ye kin kill the deeth of you, after being laid up all winter with rheumatism and dropsy.'

His reply was: 'There is no danger.'

The weather is fine, and Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup has done for me in a few days what your doctors could not do in three years. I think I shall get well now.'

He kept on with the Syrup, and in three weeks he was at work again, and has had no return of the trouble for nearly ten years. And medicines that can do this should be known all over the world.'

Yours faithfully,

I feel that I have some remedy that will cure disease, and I have so much confidence in it that I authorize my agents to refund the money if people should say that they have not benefited by its use.' I felt at once that you would never say that unless the medicine had merit, and I applied for the agency, a step which I now look back upon with pride and satisfaction.

Ever since that time I have found it by far the best remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia I have met with, and I have sold thousands of bottles. It has never failed in any case where there were any of the following symptoms:—Nervousness, loss of appetite, headache, sourness of the stomach, pain after eating, a sense of fulness and heaviness, dizziness, bad breath, slimy and mucous on the tongue and teeth, and yellowness of the eyes and skin, dull and sleepy sensations in the ears, heartburn loss of appetite, and in short, wherever there are signs that the system is clogged, and the blood is out of order.

Upon repeated inquiries, covering a great variety of ailments, my customers have always said, 'I am better,' or 'I am very well.' What I have seldom or never seen before in the case of any medicine is that people tell each other of its virtues, and those who have been cured say to the suffering: 'Go and get Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup, it will make you well.' Out of the hundreds of cures I will name one or two that happen to come into my mind.

Two old gentlemen, whose names they would not like me to give you, had been martyred for Indigestion and Dyspepsia for many years. They had tried all kinds of medicine without relief. One of them was so bad he could not bear a glass of ale, so both were advised to use the Syrup and both recovered, and were as Hale and hearty as men in the prime of life.

A remarkable case is that of a house painter named Jeffries, who lived at Penshurst, in Kent. His business obliged him to expose himself a great deal to wind and weather, and he was seized with rheumatism, and his joints soon swelled up with dropsy, and were very stiff and painful; Nothing that the doctors could do seemed to reach the seat of the trouble. It so crippled him that he could do hardly any work, and for the whole of the winter of 1878 and '79, he had to give up and take to bed. He had been afflicted in this way for three years, and was getting worse and discouraged. Besides, he had spent over £13 for what he called 'doctor's stuff' without the least benefit.

In the Spring he heard of what Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup had done for others and bought a 2s. od. bottle of it. In a few days he sent a word he was much better—before he had finished the bottle. He sent it to me for a 4s. od. bottle, and as I was going that way I carried it down to him myself. On getting to his house what was my astonishment and surprise to find him out as the garden weeding an onion bed. He had finished the bottle. He sent it to me again, and in three weeks he was at work again, and has had no return of the trouble for nearly ten years. And medicines that can do this should be known all over the world.'

His reply was: 'There is no danger.'

The Overland China Mail, now a weekly newspaper, contains special Commercial intelligence, special tables of Shipping, and other information. The various Reports of Courts and Meetings, and all other news, are given in a weekly newspaper, which is circulated among old China hands and others, both at home and in the Far East, who do not take the daily journals.

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3. All Signals made by vessels in the Offing will be repeated.

4. When Signalling to Men-of-War in the Harbour or in the Offing, a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Flagstaff, and at the Mast Head.

5. When a Steamer, or the smoke of a Steamer, is sighted, the Compass Bearing and Distance off at the Mast Head, will be hoisted. If, when the vessel is made out, she is not a Mail Steamer, the Distinguishing Flag will be substituted for the Compass Signal, and it will be kept flying until the Ship anchors. The Distance Signal will be kept up fifteen minutes after the Steamer is made out.

6. If the Steamer is a regular Mail Steamer a Gun will be fired, and a Bell over the English, French and American Ensigns with the Distances at that time, will be shown at the Mast Head. The Compass Signal and Symbol will be hoisted down. The Bell and Ensign will be kept up until the signal is made out.

7. When a steamer, or the smoke of a steamer, is made out, she is not a Mail Steamer, the Distinguishing Flag will be substituted for the Compass Signal, and it will be kept flying until the ship anchors. The Distance Signal will be kept up fifteen minutes after the Steamer is made out.

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G. DE CHAMPAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, August 3, 1888. 129

Hongkong, July 28, 1888. 125

Intimations.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM LAUNCH.

MORNING STAR.

Runs Daily as a FERRY Boat between Pendar's Wharf and Tsim-Tsui at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 1st August, 1888.

LEAVES KOWLOON. LEAVES HONGKONG.

6.00 A.M. 0.30 A.M.

6.45 " 7